

China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號九十月五年六十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1886.

日六十月四年戊丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's
Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE
STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON
& GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES
HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C.
SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 164
Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE
& Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park
Row.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Mc-
Gowen and Sydney.
CHINA:—Macao, F. A. de CRUZ, Socie-
tade QUICHE & Co., Amoy, WILSON,
NICHOLAS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE &
Co., Sincé, LANE, CRAWFORD &
Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY
& Co.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorized Mr.
JAMES JARDINE BELL-IRVING
to sign our firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1886. 917

NOTICE.

I HAVE admitted KHOO TEONG PAN
(邱忠潘) as a partner in my
firm of BUN HIN CHAN & Co. of Hong-
kong from the 1st December, 1885.

KHOO TEONG POH.
(邱忠波)

Hongkong, May 7, 1886. 928

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day RE-ESTABLISHED
myself in business at this port, under
the name of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, March 24, 1886. 604

NOTICE.

WE have this day OPENED a
BRANCH of our firm at SWATOW.
LAUTS & HAESLOOP.

Takow and Tawianfoo,
17th April, 1886. 813

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned THOMAS PYKE,
KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS and JAMES LYON
PLAYFAIR SANDERSON as MERCHANTS
and GENERAL AGENTS at Canton, Macao
and Foochow, under the Style or Firm of
BIRLEY & Co., EXPIRED on the 28th
day of February, 1886, by election of time.
ALL DEBTS due to and from the late Firm
will be Received and Paid by the said
KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS and JAMES LYON
PLAYFAIR SANDERSON, by whom the BUSI-
NESS will be carried on under the style
of Firm of BIRLEY & Co., at Canton,
Macao and Foochow, and in London.

BIRLEY & Co.

Canton, 10th day of May, 1886. 941

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF, GODOWN AND CARGO-
BOAT COMPANY.

THE Company will receive STEAMERS
and SAILING VESSELS alongside their
Wharves at Kowloon, and Land, Re-ship,
and/or Store GENERAL CARGOES, SILK,
OILS, COTTON, GUM, or MERCHANDISE in
FIRE-PROOF GODDOWNS at Chep Au-
tumn, and in specially constructed Sheds.
For the convenience of Commanders and
Storers the Company's Launch Hongkong will
convey to and from those interested Firm
of Charge, starting from the Pedder's Wharf
every hour from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m., and
from the Wharf at Kowloon at the half-
hour.

For further Particulars, apply to
W. KERFORT HUGHES,
Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, February 17, 1886. 331

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly Attended APPRENTICE AND LAT-
TERLY ASSISTANT to Dr. Rosses.)

At the urgent request of his European
and American patients and friends, and
TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Rosses
No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

Sole Address,
2, DUDDELL STREET
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1886. 66

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s PIER
AND GODOWNS.

STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS

are berthed at the Pier, at the fol-
lowing Rates of Wharfage, viz.:

Coast Steamers and Sailing Vessels
under 300 ft. over all 850

Other Steamers under 300 ft. 850

Do over 300 ft. 875

Cargo is landed and stored at thirty cents
per ton weight or measurement, including
free storage for seven days or is delivered
into craft ex ship at the Pier for half that
rate.

For the convenience of Coast and other
Steamers using the Pier, Cargo will be
received into Godown from Shippers, and
stored, free of rent, for seven days previously
to the departure of the Steamer by which
it is to be shipped. Receipts will be
granted.

Cargo will be reshipped, or delivered into
craft alongside the Pier, or at any of the
principal removing places on the Praya at
from three to eight cents per package.

Coal can be supplied to Steamers at the
Pier or elsewhere in the Harbour at market
rates. Quick despatch guaranteed.

Advanced made on Cargo stored and Fire
Insurance effected if desired.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, May 17, 1886. 932

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A First Interim BONUS of TWENTY PER
CENT on Contributions for the year
1885 has this day been declared.

WARRANTS may be had on application at
the above Office on and after the 5th

Proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 21, 1886. 903

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK incur no liability
whatever.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, April 27, 1886. 888

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

Oriental Carpets and Rugs,

comprising:

THORDES' CARPETS and RUGS,
KOULAH CARPETS and RUGS,
DECAN RUGS,
KURD RUGS,
LADIK RUGS,
SCINDA RUGS,
PERSIAN RUGS,
INDIAN RUGS,

Suitable for Polished Floors.

Also

A small Parcel of SYRIAN CURTAINS at extraordinarily low prices.
NOVELTIES in PLUSH and TAPESTRY, TABLE COVERS, ANTI-

MACASSARS, &c.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, May 3, 1886. 885

Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central
and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost
the entire harbour and within five minutes walk of the principal Government
Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much en-
larged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

THE ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most
comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East.
The Accommodation and services of every kind will be found to be of the best description.

An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious
and airy Dining Hall.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, conveniences and quick service.

Messrs. DORABEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1612

ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters,

QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

FIRST SHIPMENT

OF

SPRING GOODS,

which they will be prepared to SHOW on and after

Monday, April 5th.

Hongkong, April 3, 1886. 678

KELLY & WALSH, Ld.,

NEW SHIPMENT

OF

BRINSMEAD'S

PIANOS

JUST RECEIVED.

MONTLY SYSTEM.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, HONGKONG. 727

W. POWELL & Co.

EX TITAN AND HEITOR.

COLOURED and WHITE FRENCH
NEEDLEWORK COSTUMES.

Cream and White FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS.

Coloured & White NEEDLEWORK, all widths

CANVAS DRAPES—MATERIALS, in great variety.

A Large Assortment of ZEPHYR CLOTHS.

Tufted, Striped ZEPHYR.

PALASOS, SUNSHADES and UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' SHOES and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

TEENIE SHOES and BEDROOM SLIPPERS.

MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

W. POWELL & Co. 901

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st March the Price for FIRST

QUALITY HOUSEHOLD BREAD

will be Five Cents per Pound.

499 DORABEE NOWROOZEE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after SUNDAY, 4th Instant,

the Price of ICE will be ONE CENT
per Pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 2, 1886. 673

THE KORSCHET ICE DEPOT.

WE have this day been appointed

Agents for the KORSCHET ICE
DEPOT and New Roads to SUPPLY

ICE from our Depot, Pedder's Street (near

the Hongkong Hotel), in quantities from

one ton and upwards, at the rate of ONE
CENT per lb., offering special arrangements

to large consumers.

The Blocks of Ice weighing up to 700 lbs.
each are specially adapted for shipping

purposes.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 1, 1886. 669

THE KORSCHET ICE DEPOT.

WE have this day been appointed

Agents for the KORSCHET ICE
DEPOT and New Roads to SUPPLY

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

YORK HAMS.
ROLL BUTTER.
TOPSOON BUTTER.
FRENCH BUTTER.
EPP'S COCOA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
PICNIC TONGUES.
MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.
RAISINS and CURRANTS.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
SAVORY & MOORE'S New Infant FOOD.
BARNE & CO'S JAMS.
POTTED MEATS.
PATE de FOIS GRAS.
SWISS MILK.

BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK.
COOKING STOVES.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
WINES, &c.

GILBERT'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pts. & Qua.
SACCOMONE'S MANZANILLA.
SACCOMONE'S Old Invalid PORT.
Old Bourbon WHISKY.
Burke's Old Irish WHISKY.
Royal Glendron WHISKY.
MARSALA.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
OF
OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280

Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has
This Day been REMOVED to Queen's
Road Central, opposite the Telegraph Co.'s
Offices, in rear of No. 8. G. RAYNAL
Hongkong, May 3, 1886. 892

The Overland China Mail,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

IS PUBLISHED to suit the Departure
of each ENGLISH and FRENCH MAIL
Steamer for Europe. Formerly the Over-
land issue was published fortnightly; but
as it was deemed of special importance that
a weekly budget of news should be prepared,
it was decided to issue it weekly. Sub-
scribers at Home, and those at the Coast
Ports and in the interior, who find the
Overland edition a convenient form of news-
paper for their perusal, will welcome the
change. The Overland China Mail, now a
weekly compendium of news from the Far
East, contains special Commercial intelligence,
special tables of Shipping, and other
information. The various Reports of Courts
and Meetings, and all other news, are given
in full as they appear in the Daily issue.

The attention of Advertisers is directed
to a weekly newspaper, which is circulated
among old China hands and others, both
at home and in the Far East, who do not
take the daily journal.

The Overland China Mail will be regularly
posted from the China Mail Office to sub-
scribers, on their addresses, being forwarded
to us.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Per Annum, \$12.00, postage, \$1.00
Quarter, 3.00, " 0.25
Single Copy, 0.30.
China Mail Office, Hongkong.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd May, 1886, at 2 p.m., at his
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

A FIRST ASSEMBLY OF

JAPANESE WAR E,
comprising:

SATSUMA, KIOTO, KANGA and TOKIO
VASES, JARS, BOWLS, PLATES, TEA and
COFFEE SETS, ENAMELLED WARE, GOLD and
SILVER INLAID BRONZES, IVORY INLAID
PANELS, and EMBROIDERIES.

Also,

A FEW OLD ARTICLES,
brought by K. YAMANAKA,
from Osaka—

SILVER and IVORY CABINET.
WOOD CARVINGS, MARBLES, BRONZES.
VASES, PLATES and ORNAMENTS.
SWORDS and SWORD GUARDS.
EMBROIDERED CUSHION COVERS.
1 PAIR GOLD PAPER SCREENS.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 10, 1886. 995

To-day's Advertisements.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA
The Steamship
W. M. CUTTING, Com'der,
will be despatched for the
above Port TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1886. 901

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-
CHWANG, TIENSIN, HANKOW and
Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Agamemnon, Captain WILDER, will be
despatched as above TO-
MORROW, the 20th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1886. 900

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, TIENSIN, NEW-
CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Agamemnon, Captain HOGG, will be
despatched as above on
FRIDAY, the 21st Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 10, 1886. 908

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-
CHWANG, TIENSIN, HANKOW and
Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Bellerophon, Captain GUTHRIE, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1886. 906

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND
TAIWANFOO.

The Co.'s Chartered
Steamship
Carisbrooke,
Captain CASS, will be
despatched for the above Ports on SUN-
DAY, the 23rd Instant, at 9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 10, 1886. 903

FOR YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship
S. M. O'NEILL, Commander,
will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 24th Inst.,
at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1886. 902

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks. Nos. of
Shares. Paid
up. Value.
BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp. 60,000 \$ 12¹/₂ 12
INSURANCES.
Yangtze Insurance Company, Ltd. 8,000 £ 2¹/₂ 25 £ 50,000 £ 3,059.76
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd. 10,000 \$ 25¹/₂ 5 £ 575,000 \$ 439,089.41
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. 24,000 \$ 25¹/₂ 5 £ 600,000 \$ 200,773.10
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd. 250 £ 50¹/₂ 5 £ 105,000 £ 405,214.43
Chinsure Insurance Co., Limited. 1,500 £ 1,000¹/₂ 200 £ 28,710.50 £ 2,868.89
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 8,000 £ 250¹/₂ 5 £ 1,000,000 £ 283,482.55
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 20,000 £ 100¹/₂ 200 £ 566,700 £ 228,811.67

STEAM-BOAT COMPANIES.

H. K. & M. Steamboat Co., Ltd. 8,000 £ 100¹/₂ 7¹/₂ 300,000 £ 34,522.00
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited. 20,000 £ 50¹/₂ 50 £ 66,764.18 £ 402.22

Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited. 18,387 £ 10¹/₂ 10 £ 117,16.7 3% for 1884 £ 52 discount, cash

China and Manila S. Co., Ltd. 3,500 £ 100 All 25 discount

KINSEY-ALLEN.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. 10,000 £ 12¹/₂ 12 £ 18,000 £ 6,651.58
H'kong and China Gsa Co., Limited. 5,000 £ 10¹/₂ 10 £ 2,000 £ 638.00
New Sharts. 1,900 £ 10¹/₂ 10 £ 91,177.31 £ 1,517.31

Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd. 2,000 £ 100 All ... 8 £ 1,175.07
3,000 sha. issued. 1,000 £ 100 ... 8 £ 13,451.51
Chins Sugar Company, Limited. 9,000 £ 100¹/₂ 100 ... 8 £ 1,084.62

Hongkong Ice Company, Limited. 1,250 £ 100¹/₂ 100 ... 8 £ 1,125.30 £ 12
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited. 7,000 £ 100¹/₂ 100 ... 8 £ 1,090.66 £ 16
Perak Tin Mining & Smg Co., 6,000 £ 50 All ... 8 £ 74 " cash, ex div.

Selangor Tin Mining Co. (3'hal). 2,500 £ 100 All 8 £ 10 " nominal

Funjom & Sungkie-Dun Samtan Mining Co. 40,000 £ 10¹/₂ 10 ... 8 £ 99 " cash

H'kong Ropeway Manufactory Co., Ltd. 3,000 £ 50 All 8 £ 300 " oral, ex div.

H. & M. Glass Manufacturing Co. 4,000 £ 60¹/₂ 10 ... First year
Chinese Imperial 1881. 8,562 TL 500 All 8% June 10th & Dec. 10

" 1882. 2700 £ 500 All 8% March 15

" 1883. 3192 £ 500 All 8% Oct. 15

Sugar Dabenee, 1880. 600 £ 500 All 8% June & Decem.

To-day's Advertisements.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENSIN VIA SWATOW.

The Co.'s Steamship
Pechili, Captain PAYNE, will be
despatched as above on
or about the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 10, 1886. 909

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 18 1886

Peking, British steamer, 953, G. Henner-
mann, Shanghai May 16, General.—STEAM-
ERS & CO.

Vindo Bala, British steamer, 1,600, S.
N. Stuart, Java May 7, Sugar.—JARDINE,
MATHESON & CO.

Gatlie, British steamer, 2,690, W. G.
Pearce, San Francisco April 22, and Yoko-
hama May 13, Mails and General.—O. &
O. S. S. CO.

Buau Cau, Siamese barque, 358, C. M.
Sandhu, Bangkok April 10, General.—CHINESE.

May 19.—

Agamemnon, British steamer, 1,522,
Wilding, Liverpool March 27, Genera.—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Mercie, British steamer, from Whampoa.
Touan, Chinese steamer, from Whampoa.

Albatross, British gun-veessel, 1,940, Com-
mander C. P. G. Hicks, Hooch May 18.

Oyak, British steamer, 1,720, John C.
Jacobs, Saigon May 15, Rice and Paddy.
Ashbourn, Karsberg & Co.

Bellerophon, British steamer, 1,364, W.
E. Guthrie, Singapore May 13, General.—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Ts Hongkong, Siamese ship, 636, Siwai-
long, Bangkok April 14, Planks.—OYER.

Auror, British barque, 269, Pfeiffer,
Bangkok March 22, Rice.—DUS FUNG TAX.

DEPARTURES.

May 19.—

Peking, for Whampoa.

Mauit Lebanon, for Bangkok.

Emmendore, for Pakhoi.

Tsai, for Saigon.

Malta, for Haiphong.

Velocity, for Whampoa.

For Whampoa.

Harpone, for Coast Ports.

Ebe, for Nagasaki.

Mercie, for Woosung.

Huicong, for Amoy and Tamsui.

Touan, for Swatow and Shanghai.

Telamon, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

May 19.—

Peking, for Whampoa.

Gilesland, for Whampoa.

Emmendore, for Pakhoi.

We understand that the Corean Prince Min Ong Yik and suite, who have been residing here for some months, will return to Corea via Shanghai in the *Verona*, which will probably leave here on Friday or Saturday. Mr. Wm. B. Arthur, the third master of the Government Central School, will, we understand, accompany him, and may become a permanent resident of the erstwhile Hermit Kingdom, having been offered the appointment as Head Master of a Government School which the Prince is about to establish. During his stay here, the Prince has made minute enquiries into the working of the various Government Departments, and has also visited the various public institutions in the Colony. Among other places he and his suite paid a visit for a few minutes to the Legislative Council last Friday afternoon.

One of the foolish notions entertained by Governor Bowen was, that no one could be said to really know Chinese who was not acquainted with the Mandarin dialect. Of course, to any who knew anything about the subject, this was pure nonsense; but the idea which Sir George Bowen desired to express, when he talked thus foolishly, was that none of the sinologists or Chinese students in Hong-kong was sufficiently conversant with the Mandarin dialect to hold intercourse with native officials when there was any necessity for speaking in the Court dialect. For many years it has been deemed desirable that one of the students should acquire Mandarin; and at last Mr. F. H. May was sent to Peking for that purpose. Whether the necessity justified this step or not, the fact remains that Mr. May, in accordance with instructions, has spent three-fourths of his captainship (i.e., eighteen months) in the Chinese capital in the acquisition of the Court dialect. Now that this young official has returned, and has been freed from all obligations as to what he will study and what he will not study, the question has been put forward in Legislative Council by H.E. the Administrator whether the small sum of \$15 per month should not be voted for a teacher by whose assistance Mr. May's knowledge of Chinese might be kept fresh and green. The sum is not a heavy burden upon the Exchequer; and we bear in mind that a Scholar of Chinese, even the repeat and most advanced, invariably has a teacher at his elbow; the request does not look so very unreasonable. The tiny vote was referred to the Finance Committee; and if report speaks correctly as to the secret communings of that body, the vote of \$15 per month for seven months (in all \$105) was refused. It is gratifying to discover that the Council, when in Finance Committee is ready to put its foot down sometimes, although it would have been more pleasing to have proved this when matters of greater importance were being dealt with. If the Committee, for instance, had steadfastly resisted some of the outrageous demands of the Colonial Office, it might have earned the gratitude of a suffering and taxpaying community. To hoist the declaration of independence over an apparently necessary vote of \$105, seems to justify the saying that great events are often evolved out of very small causes. Besides, it seems to be a very penny-wise and pound-foolish policy to expend money to send a cadet to Peking for eighteen months, and then deprive him of the aid which every student of Chinese invariably secures, viz., the presence of a native teacher. In most Colonies, and in India, the acquirement of two dialects is encouraged by actual money bonuses, or by increase of salary. Here if a cadet honourably succeeds in gaining a knowledge of two dialects, his industry appears to be rewarded in a very different manner. Of course, the proceedings of the Committee will probably never see the light, and the members who succeeded in snuffing out a proposal so modest as the addition to the Colonial staff of a teacher of Mandarin, at \$15 per month, for seven months, may never be revealed to a grateful community. But it is more than likely that the little vote has been killed by those members whose knowledge of the intricacies of the Chinese dialects is not the most extensive. As we have said, it is refreshing to find that the money of the tax-payers is so well guarded in small matters. So it would be well looked after in the larger items! The \$105 will probably have to be paid in another form, if not in that Italy presented, as it is doubtless necessary.

The following characteristic letter from the world-renowned Mr. T. P. Barnum to a friend in London will be read with interest, especially by all the little people devoted to the beloved subject of it:—“I consider London (writes the great showman) the noblest of cities, and England the best country in the world, except the United States. If my present seventy-five and a half years don't burn my raged and rotted state to the ground, I expect to be in London this year or next, with the greatest fortune in the world. While I send the bearer, Mr. Charles White, to bring Alice, ‘Widow Jumbo,’ to please my patrons. As we have had good luck in breeding elephants, having three baby specimens of American birds now on hand, I add a couple of young Jumbos on the stocks, due in four and seven months, hope for the same good fortune as with Alice. My agent will enter Alice at your office for breeding purposes, with the usual affidavit, the same as I did with Jumbo. The next thing I want from England, is to buy a house in the West End, with other suitable money. I don't care if I make thousands, or else a King's ransom. This would prove a great success.—Alice is to sail for New York by the Monarch line on the 31st March.”

A very serious case of stabbing was reported at the Police Station last night, which there is now every reason to fear will be attended with a fatal result, the victim according the Doctor's certificate suffering from a severe punctured wound in the right lung. The injured man was taken to the Government Civil Hospital, whither, hearing that he was in a dying state, Mr. Mitchell-Innes went this morning and took the man's deposition, one named Lo Chung having in the meantime been arrested in connection with the assault. The declaration was to the following effect:—“I know I am seriously injured. I trust I may recover, but make this statement in apprehension of death—make it as my dying declaration. I am a native of Chiu Chau, at present unemployed, and thirty-three years of age. Last night about 7.30 p.m., as I was going down the steps on a staircase, I met a young man about 20 years of the forehead. I did not know him, but I would recognize him again. He bumped up against me, and I then looked at him. He said why are you looking at me. I said ‘I did not look at you,’ to which he replied ‘Don't look at me.’ With the young man were three others: I was alone. One of the men drew a knife from his person (like the one produced) and stabbed me on the right side. I ran into a shop whence they chased me and tried to cut me again. Constable No. 142 came into the shop and arrested defendant. Defendant had a knife, but I cannot say whether he was the man who stabbed me or not, it being dark at the time. The defendant hid a knife in the shop on the ground opposite the counter. I was only stabbed once. I know of no reason to induce the men to stab me. I had no money in my possession and I have had no quarrel of late. Only two men pursued me into the shop; one ran away. The shop is near the Man Mo Temple. I was giddy when I got into it. I cannot say what sort of a shop it was nor how many people were in it. The deposition having been read over in the Police Court, the case was remanded for a week. The prisoner Lo Chung is a half-caste, Malaya and Chinese.

His Italian Majesty's steam cruiser *Rapido*, Captain Oravosio, from Naples, Zanzibar, and Colombo, arrived at Singapore on the 11th instant. The *Rapido* is a vessel of 1,850 tons, 148 men, 5 guns, and 350 horse power, and is bound to the China Station. As her name implies, the *Rapido* is a very fast ship, steaming 18 knots an hour, and is rigged with four masts and two funnels.

NEW YORK, April 12th.—A Berlin telegram says: The Germans have hit upon a new and ingenious way of advertising their manufactures. A vessel is fitted up with a complete assortment of German products by the German Commercial Geographical Society and a Berlin bank, and sent on a voyage around the world. It serves as a floating industrial exhibition, and is likely to be of material benefit in extending the trade of Germany.

THE BRITISH BARQUE *ASSAY*, Captain Miura, which arrived at Yokohama on the 11th inst., from Grimsby, reports that, on the 26th February, when in lat. 21° S. long. 122° E., she observed an immense wave, estimated to be 25 feet high and travelling at the rate of 20 miles an hour, which swept past the stern of the vessel and moved in a northerly direction. This wave was followed by two others of similar dimensions, and was accompanied by vast quantities of lava floating on the surface of the sea. This field of panic was so extensive that it was visible for several days, and bore the appearance of having been but a short time in the water.

THE CHARGE MADE AGAINST THE FIRST OFFICER OF THE AMERICAN SHIP *LEO G. BURGESS*, S. E. CURRY, IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR GENERAL COURT AT YOKOHAMA, of having caused the death of one of the seamen by knocking him overboard while he was at sea, has completely collapsed, and the court, that John Brown and William Joy, the men on whose affidavits the investigation was founded, will be tried on a charge of perjury. Mr. Warren Green, the Consul General, in delivering his decision, said:—“This is one of the most extraordinary cases I have yet had before me. Sitting ministerially and not to the effect that one John Brown saw one S. E. Curry knock a man overboard, he might say that when he examined them he was far from being satisfied with the case. He accordingly instructed further inquiries to be made and he received the result of these partly yesterday and partly to-day. Whatever information the police had was directed not against the accused but against the master of the ship and the Police never intended to take any steps against the accused but against the master of the ship. The master of the ship was in Hongkong on the day of the arrest and it was only through his accidental absence from the shop that the accused was arrested. He had just ascertained, however, that the master of the ship was a man of substance. He had occasion while Registrar to enquire into his affairs in connection with a master in which he was sure, and he found out that the man was worth \$20,000, and he did not know but what merely for the sake of his having stood stably in that case, the box had been left in his shop. The box was locked and no key was found either in the shop or on the person of the accused. Moreover from what he had learned during the last day or two, he found that the facts of the case were perfectly consistent with the defence—that the box was left in the shop for the purpose of getting the man into trouble. Considering the whole of these circumstances he felt that there was nothing to justify him in proceeding against the accused. He therefore begged to enter a nolle pross.

His Lordship said it was unfortunate that the man should have been arrested as there was very little evidence, even without any defence being made, to get a verdict.

Mr. Francis—I must say that the proceedings against the man have been extremely hard on the face of the depositions.

His Lordship said it was hard that the prisoner, who had apparently been arrested in the absence of the master of the shop, should have been prosecuted. The only thing that some explanation might be required about was as to why the box was taken into the house.

Mr. Francis said the man who left the

box was a perfect stranger to the people in the shop; but when a man comes in and says to the proprietor: ‘I will leave this box till I come back,’ it is very natural for the shopman to take care of it.

His Lordship—I have no doubt that the Attorney General is thoroughly satisfied.

The Attorney General said there was sufficient reason for his taking the steps he did take. It was a curious thing for a shopman to receive a box into his custody and into his shop, but he believed the police acted to readily on the information they received.

His Lordship—You will not proceed with the other case.

The Attorney General—No. They both stand together.

His Lordship—The gentlemen of the jury will not be required any more this session. The prisoner is discharged.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gælic*, Captain W. G. Pearce, arrived here late yesterday evening, with the American mail of the 22nd April. From our San Francisco contemporaries we extract the following telegram:

THE SUICIDE OF EARL SHAFTESBURY.

London, April 13th.—Earl Shaftesbury, the son of his late father, was in a cab, riding through Regent street, when he took his life. He drew a revolver and discharged the contents of its several chambers into his head. The corpse was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital. He was 54 years of age, and was the eighth Earl of Shaftesbury, succeeding October 1st, 1853, to the title, on the death of his father, who was a noted philanthropist. He left a widow, Lady Harris, daughter of the third Marquis of Dufferin, and one son and five daughters. The Earl had lately been in well, and had complained of mental depression.

Lord Shaftesbury fired the first shot at his right temple, but missed his aim. The cabman descended from his seat and refused to proceed further, as he feared he would be shot. Lord Shaftesbury tried to persuade him to continue the drive and offered him a five-pound note, but the cabman was immovable. A constable who had heard the shot fired approached the cab at this moment, when Lord Shaftesbury fired again, the cab taking effect in his temple. The constable seeing that he was about to hit the horse, tried to seize his arm, but failed. Lord Shaftesbury was driven in haste to the hospital. He did not speak after shooting the second time, and died in ten minutes after his arrival.

MONTRÉAL NUMBERED.

Montreal, April 16th.—The water commenced to fall at 4 o'clock this morning, and in an hour had fallen about one foot. The water is literally covered, with all sorts of rats and small vermin down with people and household goods. Extravagant rates are being charged people from their homes to their business places. Many poor people have been unable to put home since last Saturday morning, and those poor fellows have had but little to eat in the interval. The ice still holds firm at Hochelaga.

Montreal, April 19th.—The flood seems to be slowly subsiding. From the river village of Le Prairie is seen apparently completely surrounded by water. All down the south shore of the river to St. Lambert houses stand with water all around them. The river front of St. Lambert cannot be seen for the ice, which is piled up to the very doors of the houses facing the river. Nut's Island appears to be completely submerged, only the two upper stories of the houses appearing above the water. On the river Exchange to-day no business was done, and the general opinion is that though most of the stores houses in which grain and flour are stored are in the flooded districts the stores will not be great.

Montreal, April 20th.—The ice has begun to break up. Already there is a wide channel, through which the water is rushing. The water has fallen five or six feet since noon. Many streets are now dry and the storekeepers are busily engaged in putting things to rights. Business will probably be recommenced to-morrow. On low-lying streets there is two to three feet of water. To-day trains on the Grand Trunk road were able to come in as far as Champlain street, and it is expected that by to-morrow night they may reach the depot. On the south side of the river, owing to the fact that the ice has not shovelled over the banks, the loss will be comparatively light. The church edifice in the flooded districts have suffered severely, among them St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's (Roman Catholic), Grace and St. Stephen's (Episcopal), St. Mark, St. Matthew's and the Inspector street Presbyterian Church and the Point St. Charles and Ottawa street Methodist Churches. It is reported this evening that two men have been drowned on Chabrelles square.

The following is a fair estimate of the damages: Wholesale dry goods, \$250,000; retail dry goods, \$75,000; wholesale groceries, \$225,000; retail groceries, \$100,000; wholesale hatters, \$50,000; wholesale furriers, \$150,000; wholesale clothiers, \$100,000; retail clothiers, \$20,000; other losses making a total of \$1,685,000. To this should be added at least \$1,000 to repair the streets, while the Gas Company and Electric Light Company are lost to the amount of \$3,000 each.

MAYER BEAUGRAND to-day received a despatch, from Ottawa, from the Governor-General, enclosing a cablegram of sympathy and inquiry from Earl Granville, the English Secretary of State for the Colonies.

OTTAWA, April 20th.—The Canada Pacific Railroad is impeded by floods in the neighborhood of Lake Nipissing. Since Friday, no trains have reached here from Winona. The ice will of course be added to, but it is entirely unnecessary. After such an affidavit as the man gave him, it is difficult to believe that the man sent him to do it, either. I was compelled to send him home, as I was compelled to find that there was not a shadow of truth in it. There is no midwifery course, there is no question, because any doubt in my mind would have worked against him and he would have been sent for trial in the regular courts. There is not any doubt in my mind. I do not know that it is necessary for me to make any affidavit but the man was worth \$20,000, and he did not know but what merely for the sake of his having stood stably in that case, the box had been left in his shop. The box was locked and no key was found either in the shop or on the person of the accused. Moreover from what he had learned during the last day or two, he found that the facts of the case were perfectly consistent with the defence—that the box was left in the shop for the purpose of getting the man into trouble. Considering the whole of these circumstances he felt that there was nothing to justify him in proceeding against the accused. He therefore begged to enter a nolle pross.

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affairs at Stry among the people who have lost their houses by the great fire is most pitiable. Most of the houses are without food or means of support and rendered desperate by the thought of starvation. The farmers in the vicinity have been visited by mobs, who have at first demanded food, and if refused have stolen it. The owners of farms are now compelled to barricade their houses as the only way to guard them from being plundered by the mobs. Search for the remains of persons who lost their lives during the conflagration has been proceeding as rapidly as the circumstances would allow. Thus far sixty-eight bodies have been twenty deaths in the fields since Sunday of invalids, young, and old, who were taken out of town to escape the flames.

A BISHOP ASSASSINATED.

Marlborough, April 18th.—At 10.30 o'clock this morning, while the Bishop of Madrid was ascending the steps leading to the entrance of the Cathedral, he was struck with a revolver by a priest standing at the top of the steps, the ball entering his abdomen. This was followed by another shot, which wounded the Bishop in the side, whereupon the wounded man fell on the steps. The priest was then descending the steps and fired still another shot, which took effect in the Bishop's thigh. The Bishop was born in an unconscious condition to a private chamber in the Cathedral, where the last sacraments for the dying were administered to him. The priest was arrested.

It being Palm Sunday the Cathedral was more than usually crowded by worshippers, and when the fearful work of the priest was realized a furious mob followed the carriage in which he was conveyed to prison by the gendarmes, whose presence alone prevented his being lynched. The motive for the crime was revenge. The man who fired the shot was recently dismissed from the priesthood and had fruitlessly applied to the Bishop to be reinstated. Queen Christina has inquired of the Bishop's condition. The Pope has telegraphed his blessing.

Lord Hartington, continued the speaker, had said that he did not admit the impossibility of governing Ireland by a mingled system of central and repressive legislation. It was to the administration of Lord Spencer that he thought the government of Ireland ought to be restored. It had been agreed to that by act of Parliament. Who has agreed to that policy? Has he got the adhesion of Lord Hartington? Has he got the adhesion of the Right Honourable gentleman and noble Lord opposite? If he had not, the speaker should like to know how it was a practical policy.

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PERAK SUGAR CULTIVATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the Company's offices in Nanjing Road, Shanghai, on the 10th instant. M. W. V. Drummond (Chairman) presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. G. Low and W. S. Wetmore (Directors), T. Latham, A. J. M. Inverarity, R. M. Campbell and C. J. Dugdale (Secretary), representing 1,502 shares.

The Chairman said with the shareholders' permission the report and accounts would be taken as read. This was the first annual meeting of the new Limited Company, and as the previous meeting—the of the old Company—had been held in January, the report covered a period of only three and a quarter months. This period however, had been of very considerable importance to the interests of the Company, because during this period for the first time in the history of the Company they had received returns for sugar sold. The out-turn had begun in the first week in January, and the returns so far had greatly exceeded the estimates made just before the out-turn commenced. They estimated that they would turn out about \$55,000 worth of sugar during the present year; and up to the present time, assuming that the out-turn during the present month had been good as during April, which they had no reason to doubt, though the returns had not yet come in—they had sold about \$27,000 worth already, and the Manager told them he expected to sell about \$50,000 worth during the first six months of this year. Then the mill would rest for three months, and during the last three months, the Manager believed they would make an even better average; but even at the same rate, it would give a total for the year of \$75,000, against an estimate of \$55,000, showing an improvement of about 35 per cent. This improvement was due to the one fact that the returns had been very much better than was estimated. The average price of sugar had also up to the present been considerably in excess of what had been estimated; but they had nevertheless based their calculation on the same figures which had been used in the original estimate. With regard to the estimates generally, he might say that they had exercised the greatest care with respect to the figures made use of; and the Manager too, had been most anxious in regard to any estimate which he had given, in regard to both expenditure and returns. So far the result had been very much more favourable than their estimates; they had at the time of making the estimates hoped that this would be so, and the result had more than justified their expectations. He thought it must be clear that an effort ought to be made by the shareholders and those interested in the Company, to place it on a stronger and more satisfactory basis financially than it was at present. If such an effort were not made, it was highly probable that the prospects of the Company would be sacrificed, and its future profits would go to others than the present shareholders. So far the result was estimated that about \$5,000 would be required to complete the equipment of the present estate, and add to it an area of about 400 acres, making a total of 1,000 acres. It was proposed by the Directors, after grave consideration, to raise, or to attempt to raise, this sum by the issue of debentures of £100 each, on terms which had been stated in a private circular issued to shareholders a few days before. A resolution would shortly be submitted to this meeting for their consideration and approval as to the issue of these debentures. It seemed to the Directors that this was the best course to adopt in order to place the Company in a thoroughly sound position. They had made enquiries in Penang, and two firms had offered such loans. The terms however, were so onerous that the Directors, after carefully considering them, had come to the conclusion that to accept either of them would be to completely sacrifice the future interests of the shareholders. The chances were that if either of these offers were accepted, the future profits would go into other pockets than those of the present shareholders. This made it desirable that the shareholders should themselves make an effort to put the Company in the position in which it ought to be; and he thought the results achieved up to the present time fully justified the Directors in asking the shareholders to make this effort. The sum he had named, would be ample sufficient to enable them to do everything completely and satisfactorily that required to be done. Should they be able to raise the sum by debentures they would proceed at once with the necessary work of perfecting and extending the estate; and at the present time they had every reason to believe that on the present working there would be a surplus available for the payment of a dividend at the end of this year. At a previous meeting he had stated that there would be a surplus, had it not been for the damages done to three fields by insects; but since then the out-turn had been so much better than had been expected that it seemed probable they would still have a surplus in spite of the damage. If they could not add to the capital, this surplus would be used in improving the position of the Company; but if they could raise it, they would be able to declare a dividend at the end of this year. The Manager estimated that from the time that the funds became available it would take about twenty months to bring into cultivation the whole of the 400 acres.

To sum up the position, he might say that up to the present time the soil and climate of the Gula Kedah had proved to be extremely satisfactory, and to compare most favourably with any of the other estates in the neighbourhood. The machinery and mills had also proved highly satisfactory, turning out sugar which realises prices equal to the very best in the Penang market. They had no difficulty in obtaining good and sufficient labour, and the only remaining question was as to the price of sugar. Up to the present time he had averaged \$6.25 per picul, some realising \$7 and over. This was a satisfactory and paying price; he had at a previous meeting stated the reason which induced the Directors to believe that the price would rise. So far, their anticipations had been more than fulfilled; and with regard to the future he would refer them to the paper which was the highest authority on this subject, *The Sugar Case*. Their Secretary, who had carefully studied this paper since the Company was started, had always found it to be a very reliable authority; and it now expressed the opinion that the prospects of the sugar market were remarkably good. That included every element in regard to the working of the Company on which its success depended.

CHARLES J. DUGDALE, W. V. DRUMMOND, Secretary. Chairman. Shanghai, 26th April, 1886.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ADMIRAL, American barque, Capt. C. P. Pendleton.—Order.

ALICE ROWE, Hawaiian brig, Captain J. Phillips.—Captain.

ALMA, German barque, Capt. R. Alberts.—Molchers & Co.

BERNARD, British steamer, Capt. Ed. Le Bouteiller.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ELLEN A. READ, British ship, Capt. N. B. Hatfield.—Order.

FRED P. LITCHFIELD, American barque, Capt. Samuel Birdett.—Order.

HALLOWEEN, British ship, Captain R. F. Douton.—Russell & Co.

HENRY S. SANFORD, American ship, Capt. G. W. Peplleton.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

LOANDA, British ship, Capt. A. J. Scott.—Butterfield & Swire.

MELISSA, German barque, Capt. Melville.—Molchers & Co.

PETE JACOBSON, British steamer, Capt. G. B. Huldy.—Siemens & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL, En-Argentine, Capt. Hudson.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

many of the shareholders did not think it necessary to attend the meeting and represent their opinion. Mr. Drummond then expressed his willingness to answer any questions from shareholders.

Mr. Latham asked how much of the £1,500 would be required to complete the present estate.

The Chairman said that the shareholders' permission the report and accounts would be taken as read. This was the first annual meeting of the new Limited Company, and as the previous meeting—the of the old Company—had been held in January, the report covered a period of only three and a quarter months. This period however, had been of very considerable importance to the interests of the Company, because during this period for the first time in the history of the Company they had received returns for sugar sold. The out-turn had begun in the first week in January, and the returns so far had greatly exceeded the estimates made just before the out-turn commenced. They estimated that they would turn out about \$55,000 worth of sugar during the present year; and up to the present time, assuming that the out-turn during the present month had been good as during April, which they had no reason to doubt, though the returns had not yet come in—they had sold about \$27,000 worth already, and the Manager told them he expected to sell about \$50,000 worth during the first six months of this year. Then the mill would rest for three months, and during the last three months, the Manager believed they would make an even better average; but even at the same rate, it would give a total for the year of \$75,000, against an estimate of \$55,000, showing an improvement of about 35 per cent. This improvement was due to the one fact that the returns had been very much better than was estimated. The average price of sugar had also up to the present been considerably in excess of what had been estimated; but they had nevertheless based their calculation on the same figures which had been used in the original estimate. With regard to the estimates generally, he might say that they had exercised the greatest care with respect to the figures made use of; and the Manager too, had been most anxious in regard to any estimate which he had given, in regard to both expenditure and returns. So far the result had been very much more favourable than their estimates; they had at the time of making the estimates hoped that this would be so, and the result had more than justified their expectations. He thought it must be clear that an effort ought to be made by the shareholders and those interested in the Company, to place it on a stronger and more satisfactory basis financially than it was at present. If such an effort were not made, it was highly probable that the prospects of the Company would be sacrificed, and its future profits would go to others than the present shareholders. So far the result was estimated that about \$5,000 would be required to complete the equipment of the present estate, and add to it an area of about 400 acres, making a total of 1,000 acres. It was proposed by the Directors, after grave consideration, to raise, or to attempt to raise, this sum by the issue of £100 each, on terms which had been stated in a private circular issued to shareholders a few days before. A resolution would shortly be submitted to this meeting for their consideration and approval as to the issue of these debentures. It seemed to the Directors that this was the best course to adopt in order to place the Company in a thoroughly sound position. They had made enquiries in Penang, and two firms had offered such loans. The terms however, were so onerous that the Directors, after carefully considering them, had come to the conclusion that to accept either of them would be to completely sacrifice the future interests of the shareholders. The chances were that if either of these offers were accepted, the future profits would go into other pockets than those of the present shareholders. This made it desirable that the shareholders should themselves make an effort to put the Company in the position in which it ought to be; and he thought the results achieved up to the present time fully justified the Directors in asking the shareholders to make this effort. The sum he had named, would be ample sufficient to enable them to do everything completely and satisfactorily that required to be done. Should they be able to raise the sum by debentures they would proceed at once with the necessary work of perfecting and extending the estate; and at the present time they had every reason to believe that on the present working there would be a surplus available for the payment of a dividend at the end of this year. At a previous meeting he had stated that there would be a surplus, had it not been for the damages done to three fields by insects; but since then the out-turn had been so much better than had been expected that it seemed probable they would still have a surplus in spite of the damage. If they could not add to the capital, this surplus would be used in improving the position of the Company; but if they could raise it, they would be able to declare a dividend at the end of this year. The Manager estimated that from the time that the funds became available it would take about twenty months to bring into cultivation the whole of the 400 acres.

To sum up the position, he might say that up to the present time the soil and climate of the Gula Kedah had proved to be extremely satisfactory, and to compare most favourably with any of the other estates in the neighbourhood. The machinery and mills had also proved highly satisfactory, turning out sugar which realises prices equal to the very best in the Penang market. They had no difficulty in obtaining good and sufficient labour, and the only remaining question was as to the price of sugar. Up to the present time he had averaged \$6.25 per picul, some realising \$7 and over. This was a satisfactory and paying price; he had at a previous meeting stated the reason which induced the Directors to believe that the price would rise. So far, their anticipations had been more than fulfilled; and with regard to the future he would refer them to the paper which was the highest authority on this subject, *The Sugar Case*. Their Secretary, who had carefully studied this paper since the Company was started, had always found it to be a very reliable authority; and it now expressed the opinion that the prospects of the sugar market were remarkably good. That included every element in regard to the working of the Company on which its success depended.

CHARLES J. DUGDALE, W. V. DRUMMOND, Secretary. Chairman. Shanghai, 26th April, 1886.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 2 per cent. not premium per annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, May 19, 1886. 938

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.

WE are prepared to GRANT POLICIES

AGAINST FIRE on usual terms at Current Rates.

All Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, are entitled to share in the Bonus.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 1886. 1239

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon, or Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1886. 100

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £3000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO., Hongkong, July 25, 1886. 496

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Hongkong, November 5, 1886. 655

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO., Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH MORNING STAR

Runs Daily as a FERRY BOAT between Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-Tsui-Tau at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1886.

WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

Leave Kowloon, London H.H. Leave F.C. 6.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M.

8.00 " 8.30 " 7.30 " 8.00 "

8.50 " 9.00 " 9.00 " 10.15 "

9.40 " 10.15 " 10.30 " MOON.

10.45 " 12.30 P.M. 12.30 P.M. 1.00 P.M.

1.30 " 2.00 " 2.30 " 3.00 "

2.20 " 3.00 " 3.30 " 4.00 "

3.30 " 4.00 " 4.15 " 4.30 "

4.15 " 4.50 " 4.50 " 5.10 "

4.50 " 5.10 " 5.25 " 5.40 "

5.25 " 6.00 " 6.15 " 6.15 "

5.55 " 7.00 " 6.45 " 7.00 "

6.45 " 7.00 " 7.15 "

7.15 "

There will be no Launch on Monday.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppage.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June, at 3 p.m.

Connections being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 14, 1886. 963

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the RECENT LILLY CASE.

REGINA V. PITMAN,

comprising the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report